CONTINUED FROM PIRST PAGE to you: If Judge Douglas be neminated at the lesion Convention, with the construction that he has ye put upon the Cheinnati platform, will you sepport

ys put upon the Chrimnat platform, will you support for the Preticency?

McRas afforded much amusement by the farcical ingenious manner be evaded this and several other uses put by different members.

Hickney, (A. L. dom.) of Pa., (interrupting)—sh to say, very distinctly, that I will vote for an who is put on the naked Chrimnati ranform, and state my reasons why priefly. The North insiste the construction of that platform is, that the proper for the construction of that platform is, that the proper is to do so. The South construes the Chrimnati platform and that they shall only exclude slavery when come to form a clate constitution, and to be admitted the Union. There is an issue joined between the and South as to the proper interpretation and continuous of the platform with that is a demo-will not vote for any man, even for Judge Bouglas, is placed on the Chrimnati platform which explains

Mr. McRas—With which side do you mean to co-openie in the selection of Speaker?

Mr. Hickmax—I mean to co-operate with the political
entiment which I kno wis against the administration pary, for I consider that the most obnavious sentiment in
the country. (Applause and bifers)

Mr. McRas remarked that the inference was Mr. Hiskman would co operate with the republicans. He then
handysed the votes which had been taken, to show that
the responsibility to elect a Speaker rested on the Southwro opposition and anti-Lecomptonites.

Mr. Ernskners, (S. opp.) of Tenn, asked whether,
thirty-dwe or forty votes could be polited for Mr. Gilmer,
the democrate would join their forces in his sapport. He
had Southern members could have no objection to Mr.
ilmer, who holds one hundred slaves.

Mr. McRas asked whether it was fair that eighty-eight
rainety men should go over to twenty-three? Had it
een shown that Mr. Gilmer could not get thirty votes?
Thy did not the gentleman unite his twenty three with
the democrate, putting the responsibility of the result on
the anti-Lecomptonites?

Mr. Ernsmook sad they could not test the fact. When

democrats, putting the responsibility of the result on any Lecomptonies?

r. Errusanous said they could not test the fact. When said be shown that Mr. Bocock can receive ninety-se votes, it would then be no difficult task to show how sould be elected. Some of the democrats, however, seed to vote for Mr. Bocock, and ignored his democracy.

F. Hamos, (S. opp.) of Tenn., said he could not vote a republican, nor could be vote for a man who enset the position of Mr. Douglas, as the latter's docestic test of the seed of the position of Mr. Douglas, as the latter's docestern. Douglas, Stant and Pugh, that a Territory can inde slavery therefrom by unfriendly legislation? He lid never support any men holding such opinions?

T. McRas replied that Mr. Bocock had not possession be fleer and could not get it to answer. (Laughter.) r. C.LAR, of N. Y., said he would never vote for any son for Speaker who was not hostile to legislation by gress for the protection of slave property in the Terrice, who was not thoroughly immical to the abrogar of the laws against the slave trade, and he must also be a man who would deem the election of a republican leient cause to attempt a dissolution of the Union. He also not say that Mr. Bocock did not any that Mr. Bocok did not any that Mr. Bocok in the party did not be Mr. Mr. Mr. Mr. Bocok did not any that Mr. Bocok did not any the Mr. Bocok did not any that Mr. Bocok did not any that Mr. Bocok did not any that Mr. Bocok did not any the Mr. Bocok did not any that Mr. Bocok did not any the Mr. Bocok did not any the Mr. Bocok did not any tha

McRas replied that the democratic party did not the reopening of the slave trade a question. Class was glad to hear that. McRas said that so far as he was individually con-d, he was in favor of it, and would at a future time is reasons. Such, however, was not the position of smocratic party in Mississippi or any Southern State. Class, in further explaining his position, said he is support Douglas much sooner without than with a rm.

suform.

Mr. McRas—Would you support the nominee of the sarieston Convention on the Cancinnati platform?

Mr. CLARS replied he would support Douglas.

Mr. McRas resumed his remarks, causing much good mor. He was frequently interropted by gentiemen wished to define their positions or obtain political. ut concluding, Mr. McRas gave way for a motion rn, which prevailed.

United States Treasury Estimates for Next Fiscal Year. ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NOV. 22, 1859.
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF 1

Box. Tim SPARKE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRENIENTABLE OF IN-DISTRIC STATES.—

Br—Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress, of Basuary 7, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the in-branation of the House of Representatives, printed esti-mates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the beal year ending June 30, 1861, as follows, vis:— Drill inst, foreign intercourse, and miscella-neous, including expensee of celecting the revenue from sales of public lands and ex-

\$10,225,625 79 ics in the revenues of the 1,018,302 38 13,866,725,72 130,362,06 1,979,873,06 11,266,846,63

viz.— neous, including expenses of collect-venues from customs. sation to the General Post Office for Compensation to the General Post Office for mail services. 700,000 00 Arming and equipping the militis 200,000 00 Cardination of Indians 10,000 00 Explication of Indians 10,000 00 Streets to nie public debt. 3,386,421 34 Streets the stimulation of Indians 20,386,421 34 Streets which will be unexpended on June 30, 1860, part of which are required for the payment of the instillation of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Frensary until after June 30, 1860, and the balance applied to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, viz—

Required for the statement of the estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1860, the sum of \$1,207,278 45 may be carried to the surplus fund.

Accompanying the estimates there are sundry papers, Surnished by the several departments, containing explanations in regard to them. It appears from the above that the annual and permanent appropriations required for the service of the year ending Jone 30, 1801, exclusive of public debt, amount to \$51,005,864 70.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

Entimates of permanent appropriations, specific and indefinite, made by ferner acts of Congress, which may be required for the service of the last three quarters of the Beal year ending June 30, 1803.

The per centum to the States of Alabama and Mississippi, per act of September 4, 1841.

Entimates of permanent appropriations, specific and indefinition of the States of Alabama and Mississippi, per act of September 4, 1841.

Entimates of the service of the Lord admission into the Union.

Enjayments for lands erroneously sold, per act of January 12, 1825.

Refunding purchase money for lands acid in the Greessburg district, Louisana, per act of August 29, 1842.

Payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States, per act of March 3, 1849.

Repayment to importers the excess of deposits for unascertained duties, per act of March 3, 1849.

Repayment to importers the excess of deposits for unascertained duties, per act of March 3, 1849.

Repayment to importers the excess of deposits for unascertained duties, per act of March 3, 1859.

Refuse of Congress.

For expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, per act of June 14, 1858.

Large of the Service of the Circuit Courte September 20, 1840, 18

same act...
Marine hospital establishment, per act of May
3, 1863... 180,000 00

3. 1803.

Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, per act of August 10, 1846.

For the compensation to the Post Office Department for mail services performed for the two Houses of Congress, &c., per act of March 3, 1851, 9 Laws, p. 391, sec. 9... 375,000 00

of March 3, 1881, 9 Laws, p. 391, sec. 9... 375,000 00

Total. \$3,771,631 70

Interest on public debt, under act of April 15, 1842

Interest on public debt, under act of Jan. 28, 1847. 631 70

Interest on public debt, under act of March 31, 1848. 534,500 60

Interest on public debt, under act of Sec. 30,1850, (Franci indem act of Jan. 28, 1847. (Franci indem act of Jan. 28, 1857. (Franci

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals Arrivals.

From Havam and New Oriesses to the steamship Moses Taylor—J W de Krit, son and daughter, A A Hayes, W P R Figurestal H Crocker, E I. Heeerra, R De is Cuesta, wife and daughter, Juse aguilar, Chas Maver, A Fuero, D Garda and Mart, M Brid, J Arisa, A H Endyer, N B A nashasher, C P Schlebhing, M Caisreo, M Sanchez, C A Campbell, Wm Tapset, E G Malpin—and 15 in the steerage.

From Favannah, in the steamship Fordin—G gGordon and lady, Jas Schree, M Grarf, D Fyrant, Miss Mercennin, Dr Sheterdson and lady, Miss Post Miss Vandeworken, Mrs Tryon and son, Miss Tryon, D Webster, Burnes, B Genderson, Capitawless, J C Underbill, Miss H and Lang, E Henderson, Capitawless, J C Underbill, Miss H and Jay, John, Mr Green, Geo A St John, Mr Neville, Jas Marx, Ta Ladgers, Thes Purcell, Mr Lench, Was Wabster, Dr Sanfort, Mr Stymon, Jano Warren, W Newton, and 2 lin the stearage.

From Fort Spain, in the bark Erseisor—Capitala Anger, S R Messen.

DEPARTURESA.

Bessen.

DEPARTUREA.

For Savannah, in the steamship Nur of the South—F A

Freabman, wife and servant, E it South and lady, Mre H Farsty, J Frank Laten, A F Mason, Geo Kenaey, Jos Abrams Jno

Abraham, A Stanas Thos Fortcons, A G Whitoock, Miss Genach, Riss Addle Wells, F Glasser, B Wells, S L Arringion L

Sourcey, Go kinght, Mre M Grierron, chief and infant, and 26

because. More Worth than Old Brown's Wnow.—A North faw years ago, is now in the poor bouse of Warren sounty, Ohio.

Secretary.

The Charman stated that as a representative of the Brooklyn people in regard to this subject, which is of great interest and importance to them, and also to New Yorkers, he would say that New York has a right to a fair compensation for the use of her ferry property, and he believed that she would obtain all that she asked for in the advertisement of the Comptroller, even if it were stipulated that the ferries should be run at naif the present rate of faires, which he would consider a reasonable charge, fully reminerative to the company by which they may be run. He would go even farther. He considered these ferries no more than highways or the continuation of streets through what will be soon one great city, and that their expenses should be paid by taxation on the same principle as that on which tolls on public reads have been abolished and their expenses paid by taxation. He said that the people of Brooklyn, whose interests are identical with those of the citizens of New York, do not desire the ferries soil esparately, if the Common Council of New York object to that, nor in any other particular do they desire to have them soil contrary to the manner the New York Common Council think best, but they do want the fares on the ferries lowered. They cosire that the lessees shall be restricted to charge no more than was charged by the Union Ferry Company in 1864, before they raised the fare on the pretext that coal had risen to \$7 or more per ton. He knew there would be plenty of companies glad to have the ferries to run for one cent fares, and he himself as a private citizen would give \$50,000 for the lease of two of them for ten years under this restriction.

Alderman Taylon, of Brooklyn, said that the ferry charges are most oppressive to our poorer sitizons, who with their families, which may in some cases be ten or more persons, are obliged to cross the ferries daily, and thus submit to a heavy and unjust taxation from the power of an uncompromising monopoly.

Alderman Dayros said that a capital of \$

more persons, are obliged to cross the ferries daily, and thus submit to a heavy and unjust taxation from the power of an uncompromising monopoly.

Alderman DAYTON said that a capital of \$500,000 would be quite sufficient to run all the ferries to Brocklyn, and as this is a well known fact, there would be plenty of bidders if the ferries were sold under the restricting clause. All the points desired by the people, and which it is reasonable the city government should require from the lessees of the ferries, are that they should be run at the quickest rate of speed, with a due regard to the safety of those on board, and also at the lowest possible rate of farcs. He considers it unjust that the Company having a monopoly of these ferries should be afforded an opportunity of charging a mill more than what is known to be a fair compensation. At the present time every poor factory or sewing girl in Brocklyn doing business in New York is obliged to pay \$12 a year of her small earnings to the ferry company, and many of these girls cannot carneven \$2 a week. When the leases were sold under the law of 1845, Pierrepont and the Union Company bought Fuiton, South and Hamilton avenue ferries for \$45,000, and Meesrs. Smith and Buckley bought the Gouverneur street and Roosevelt street ferries to Bridge street, Brooklyn. There was competition for a time then, but it was found that the ferries would not pay, and the two companies became consolidated. Their first at was to lop off two of the ferries, and all the others except Wall street ferry, were, according to their own acknowfound that the ferries would not pay, and tay
two companies became consolidated. Their first act was
to lop off two of the ferries, and all the others except
Wall street ferry, were, according to their own acknowledgment, paying well at the cent fare. Then came the
increase in the fares. It was a gradual one. Tackets
were first sold to those who could afford to purchase one
hundred at a time, for \$1.50, but the poor had to submit
to a sudden increase of 100 per cent in the fares. This
kind of commutation commenced in August, 1858, and was
continued for some time; and in this way the wealther
inhabitants were gradually subjected to the heavy charges
which have since been maintained by the Union Company.
The ferries are owned outside of New York, and it is not
fair that her citizens should be made to pay undue charges
to strangers.

New York have the power to regulate their charges and prevent the present extortion.

Alderman Boots here presented two numerously signed petitions, which had been sent to him, praying that the Common Council would take proper orguizance of the fact that the Gouverneur street ferry to Bridge street, Brooklyn, had been discontinued within the past three months, and take proper measures to have it restored. A gentleman present at the meeting also complained that the cessation of this ferry subjected the inhabitants of a large pertion of Brooklyn to the great inconvenience of walking more than a mile to get a boat for conveyance to New York.

FIRE AT THE AMERICAN TRACT HOUSE-LOSS ABOUT \$90,000.

out in the drying room, on the sixth floor, of the American Tract Society building, No. 6 Spruce street. Owing to the great height of the building (six steries) and the danger apprehended from the great weight of four hydraulic presses on the fifth floor, the fremen labored under great

Superfine State.

Superfine St

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Tumpay, Dec. 13-6 P. M.

The following is a correct statement of the experts (ex-clusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for this week and since January 1:— For the week ...... \$1,184,959 1,069,563 1,666,76°, Previously reported 67,511,433 56,287,658 61,805,444 Since Jan. 1..... \$68,090,392 57,437,221 63,562,913

The export of breadstuffs to Great Britain continues at the usual rate; this week rather more wheat has gone forward than last, but the expert of flour is only about 13,000 barrels. This moderation will yield its own reward. The general export table looks well; 1850 is now steadily gaining on 1857, though it will not come up to it. Considering the large amount exported from Southern ports, sixty-five millions will not be a bad export from

brokers quote first class short acceptances at six, and first class double name 6 months paper at seven per cent. Some very fair paper is being sold, however, at higher rates than these. On call there is no scarcity of money

losed with firmness, after a large amount of businessione. France varied from 5.16% to 5.18%, the leading ing quotation was 109% a 16, with occasional ex

The price of sight bills on New York at the cities med is as follows, the price being expressed in the cur-

nor is it likely that any will be commenced for the present. Both the Company and the Commodore express them-selves better satisfied with the present state of things than might have been expected. New York Central was 6's, 83½ a ½; Canton, 17 a ½; Cumberland Coal prefer red, 12 a 13; Pacific Mail, 78 a ½; New York Central, 80; (; do preferred, 34% a %; Reading, 41% a %; Michigan Pentral, 39% a 40%; Michigan Southern and Northern In

67% a 68%; Cleveland and Toledo, 19% a 20; Chicago and Rock Island, 64% a %. Total receipts.

For customs 116,647 0

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing Ho-

The Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday says:-The Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday says:—
We have no sales of the discredited railroad bonds issued by the city of Pittsburg and the county of Allegheny to report, but the quotations daily show improvement. They have been advancing at the rate of about a dollar per day for several days past, and on Saturday 4 was bid without eliciting an offer to soil. Holders express great confidence in the power and the will of the courts to compel payment, and of the ultimate ability of the people of the city and county to pay willingly.

at 3s. 9d., 300 boxes choose, by steamer, at 50s., 50 bbls. lard at 22s. 5d., 10 tons clover seed at 2bs., 25 tierces Indiana beef at 4s. 3d., and 50 boxes bacop at 22s. 5d. To London, 250 tierces beef were engaged at 5s. 3d. a 5s. 5d., 50 boxes cheese at 40s., and 200 bbls. pork at 3s. 9d. To Glasgow, 50 packages tobacoo were taken at 3s., and 10 tons clover seed at 30s. Rates to the Continent were inchanged and engagements moderate.

IRON was quiet at \$25 a \$23 50 for Scotch pig.

Lims was in fair demand, and sales of some 500 a 600 bis. were reported at 80c. for common and \$1 10 for imp Rockland.

Moussass—The market for Cuba was active, with sales of 1,500 hhos., chiefly at 22c. for clayed, and at 28c. for Cuba museovado.

Naval Storrs—The market was quiet. A sale of 60 bbls. spirits turpentine was made at 44½0., in merchantable order. Messrs. Luce & Turner give the following table of receipts and exports for the periods named:—Receipts. Week. Since 1st. Since Jan. 1. Siock. Crude turpentine, bbls. 449 440 90.070 2.000
Spirits turpentine.—2,072 142,103 5.000
Rosim.—400 5,235 672,63220m. 9,000
Spirits turpentine.—2,072 142,103 6.000
Rosim.—400 5,235 672,63220m. 9,000
Exports. Orade Turp. Sp. Turp. Rosim. Tur. Total.—3,304 3,181 45
Since the 1st inst. 3,304 12,186 45
Since the 1st inst. 3,304 12,186 45
Since the 1st inst. 3,304 12,186 45
Since Jan. 1.—83,71 62,355 545,623 18,474
Provisions.—Pork—The market was buoyant and active, and closed at easier rates for prime: the sales footed up 1,400 a 1,500 bbls., at \$15 28 a \$16 37%; thin mess at \$1540; sour mess at \$15,700 mips at \$13 50, and prime at \$11 50. Reef was beavy, and prices favored purchasers: sales of about 226 bbls. were made, including country mess at \$5 a \$5 65; repeaked Western mess at \$9 a \$9 75, and extra do, at \$10 50 a \$11 37%; prime mess was dull at \$18 a \$10; beef hams were firm, with sales reported sold, deliverable first of January at the same figure. Cut meats were quiet at 9,5c a 10c. Lard was in steady demand, with sales of about 200 bbls. and tierces, at 10%c a 11½c. Butter and cheese were steady, and in good demand at steady prices.

Rica—A small sale was made at \$4,0.

Rica,—A small sale was made at \$4,0.

Rica,—A small sale was made at \$4,0.

Rica,—A the market continued firm; the sales embraced about 600 hdds. Cuba museovade, including 66 hdds. New Orleans at 8½c., and Cuba museovade, including 66 hdds. New Orleans at 8½c., and Cuba museovade, including 66 hdds. New Orleans at 8½c., and Cuba museovade chiedy vand at about 7c., and 440 baxes, 200 of which were No. 17 Harvand at the sales of the sales of the sales of the sales of

 
 Movements in Real Estate.

 By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

 lot n. s. 105th st., 125 ft. e. from 5th av., 25x100. \$1,075

 s. s. 106th st., 205 ft. e. from 5th av., each. 1,075

 s. e. corner 4th av. and 117th st. 575

 e. s. 4th av., adjoining, each. 300

 s. s. 118th st., 400 ft. west 4th av. 445

 s. s. adjoining 435
 

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE

on.
Schr S L Tilley (Br.). Bishop, St John—P I Nevius & Son.
Schr Alva (Br.). Anderson, Billabero—Post & Small.
Schr Alma, Curry, Cornwallis, NS—D R Dewelf,
Schr L B Davis, Fisher, Gavanosh McCrendy, Mott & Co.
Schr Adele, Baker, Charleston—D O Murray,
Schr D B Warner, Carrow, Charleston—D C Murray,
Schr D B warner, Carrow, Charleston—D C Murray,
Schr Win Smith, Smith, Charleston—W B Scranton.

one in the drying room, on the cents theory, of the Asserting prays bright of the bulling (or streeting) and the susper spays bright of the bulling (or streeting) and the susper spays bright of the prayers are the filter bulling (or streeting) and the susper spays bright of the prayers are the filter bulling (or streeting) and the susper spays are the susper spays and the susper spays and the susper spays are the susper spays and the susper spays and the susper spays are the susper spays and the susper spays and the susper spays are the susper spays and the susper spays are the suspect spays are the suspect spays and the suspect spays are the suspect spays and the suspect spays are the suspect spays are the suspect spays and the suspect spays are the suspect spays are the suspect spays and the suspect spays are the suspect spays and the suspect spays are the suspect spays are the suspect spays and the suspect spays are the suspe

Bawes, I wh.

A letter from Capt Rewley, of ship Junior, NB, reports her

of Bilde Island. (lat 52 N. lon 155 12 E) sept 16, with 300 bbls

wh oil on board, to leave in 15 days for New Zealand, sperm
whating. Would not go in port until March. Had shipped,
in Shanta Bay, by the Mercra, 160 bbls sperm coll.

Sblp Fablus, of New Hedford, outside San Francisco, Nov
let having louched to procure medical sid, her eutire crew
being down with the ship fever. The crew were taken ick
after leaving the islands. It is the intention of the Captain to
cruise in the Margaretta Bay if the crew survive.

Spoken—Oct 11, lat 25 N, lon 148 40 W, Hibernia, Booker,
NB, from the Arctic Ocean, bound to New Zealand, nothing
this season.

ably 23), lon 47.

\*\*Roreign Ports.\*

p. PR, Nov 24—No Am vessel is port.

p. PR, Nov 25—No Am vessel is port.

p. PR, Nov 25—No Am vessel is port.

p. Nov 25 (back date)—Arr Kech Comet, Hill, Baltilee thin bark Gazelle, Puell, Barbados, with horses, from stranded bark Amt. ope.

Blaanes, Nov 10—In port ships Wanderer, Ryder;

s. Bachelder; Abner Sietson, Sietson; Washington, air Wind, Hatch; Dasbaway, Hill; Onward, Fisnn of the Seas, Crowell: Rose Standish, Hutchings; wave, Colly, and Orpheus, Howes, for Hampton on Sideey, Wheeler, for Maurilius; Waller Scott, Northern Chief, Veszie, for Cork; Rival, Kelley, Crusoe, Weston, for Havana; Evadne, Davis, and all, for Hampton Roads; Eliza, Baker, for Chila, dieg. Freights 516 to Hampton Roads, 516 to Ha
Europe.

20th Chr Mitchell, Maneuwan and bome: Ocean, Clark, NB, to cruise; Droma may and home. Decan, Clark, NB, to cruise; Droma may and home. Inhina Oct 5, Bart Gosbold, Clark, NB, from Arctic, 300 wh 500 home; th. Chr Mitchell, Manchester, do do, 450 wh 500 home; the Omega Manhaman and colding this season (and cid 22d for New Zealand); 13th, Eric, and the season (and cid 22d for New Zealand); 13th, Eric, and Christian Warriston, Ou wh 900 home; Gorge Washington, Brightman, Warriston, do, 200 wh 500 home; Green Edgardown, do, 45 pp 330 wh 15. The control of the Christian and Chrisian and Christian and Christian and Christian and Christian and C

200 wh wh: Coseack, arctic, 550 wh; arctic, 550 wh; arctic, 550 wh;

ser brigg J D Lincoln, Webber, Matan-Neff, Havana: schra Albert Mason, Corat Havana, schra Albert Mason, Cor-Strong, Fortland: Den I, barks Mar-ana, Dency, Averill, Sagna, brigs and Dency, Averill, Sagna, brigs i, do: Judge Hathery, Lancaster, Cooker, Philadelphia, Sevens, New York: Dec I, Sveline 6th, Alfarctat, Bibber, Florida, In portbrig R W Packer, Lee, for vessel.

and the process of the control of th

Richmond; E W Gardner, Turner, Boston. Cld ship chrs Kate Merrill, Wicks,

whos. Upd sept frince Leebo, 17th, Providence.

NEWFOLT, Lee 12, '14, A.M.—In port, among others, schre

John, Cobb, from Noedbrad for Norfelix: N J Brayton,

The Cobb, from Noedbrad for Norfelix: N J Brayton,

The Cobb, I was a school of the Cobb, I was a school

folk: Louisiane, Robbins, do for Cherrystone, v or dock,

Midgel Bristol for NYork; B K Hawley, Privince: Fall River

for Ballmore; Danies Morris, Hoover, Providence for Wil
mington, Del. The following vessels have returned in some-